WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for treatment or prevention of an angioproliferative condition which comprises administering to a patient experiencing said angioproliferative condition a pharmaceutically effective amount of a proteinase to exert an angiostatic effect.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein said angioproliferative condition is a carcinoma, sarcoma, melanoma, ocular retinopathy, retrolental fibroplasia, psoriasis, angiofibromas, endometriosis, hemangioma, rheumatoid arthritis, capillary proliferation within atherosclerotic plaque, or a combination of such disorders.

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein said proteinase is derived from a bacterium.

4. The method according to claim 3 wherein said bacterium is *Porphyromonas gingivalis*.

5. The method according to claim 4 wherein said protease is PrtP, HagA, other cysteing proteinase, a HagArep peptide, a fragment or active site thereof, or DNA.

6. A composition for treatment or prevention of an angioproliferative condition comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of a proteinase and an excipient for administration to a patient afflicted with said angioproliferative disorder.

7. The composition according to claim 6 wherein said angioproliferative condition is a carcinoma, sarcoma, melanoma, ocular retinopathy, retrolental fibroplasia, psoriasis, angiofibromas, endometriosis, hemangioma, rheumatoid arthritis,

capillary proliferation within atherosclerotic plaque, or a combination of such disorders.

8. The composition according to claim 6 wherein said proteinase is derived from a bacterium.

9. The composition according to claim 8 wherein said bacterium is *Porphyromonas gingivalis*.

10. The composition according to claim 9 wherein said protease is PrtP, HagA, other *P. gingivalis* proteinase, a HagArep peptide, a fragment or active site thereof, or DNA

11. A method for selectively treating an angioproliferative condition which comprises contacting the vasculature supplying a biological structure affected by said angioproliferative condition with an angiostatically effective amount of a protease.

12. The method according to claim 11 wherein said proteinase is contacted with the basolateral surface of said vasculature.

13. The method according to claim 11 wherein said angioproliferative condition is a carcinoma, sarcoma, melanoma, ocular retinopathy, retrolental fibroplasia, psoriasis, angiofibromas, endometriosis, hemangioma, rheumatoid arthritis, capillary proliferation within atherosclerotic plaque, or a combination of such disorders.

14. The method according to claim 12 wherein said protease is derived from a bacterium.

15. The method according to claim 12 wherein said bacterium is *Porphyromonas gingivalis*.

16. The method according to claim 15 wherein said protease is PrtP, HagA, other proteinase a HagArep peptide, a fragment or active site thereof, or DNA..

17. A method for potentiating the effects of a chemotherapeutically effective agent which comprises co-administering said chemotherapeutically effective agent in the presence of a protease effective to disrupt cell-cell adhesion, cell-matrix adhesion, or both.

18. A method for preventing the implantation or sustenance of a fertilized ovum which comprises administering an angiostatically effective amount of a proteinase to a person in whom such preventing is required, sufficient to prevent formation of new vasculature required for implantation or sustenance of said fertilized ovum.

19. A method for inhibiting vascular endothelial cell migration which comprises contacting vascular endothelial cells with a molecule selected from the group consisting of cysteine proteinase, HagA protein, HagA peptide, HagA-specific enzymatic activity, HagA active site mimetic, HagA analog, and combinations thereof or DNA

A method for reducing cell-cell adhesion, cell-matrix adhesion, or both, which comprises contacting cells, matrix or both with an effective amount of a molecule selected from the group consisting of a cysteine proteinase, HagA protein, HagA peptide, HagA-specific enzymatic activity, HagA active site mimetic, HagA analog, and combinations thereof or DNA